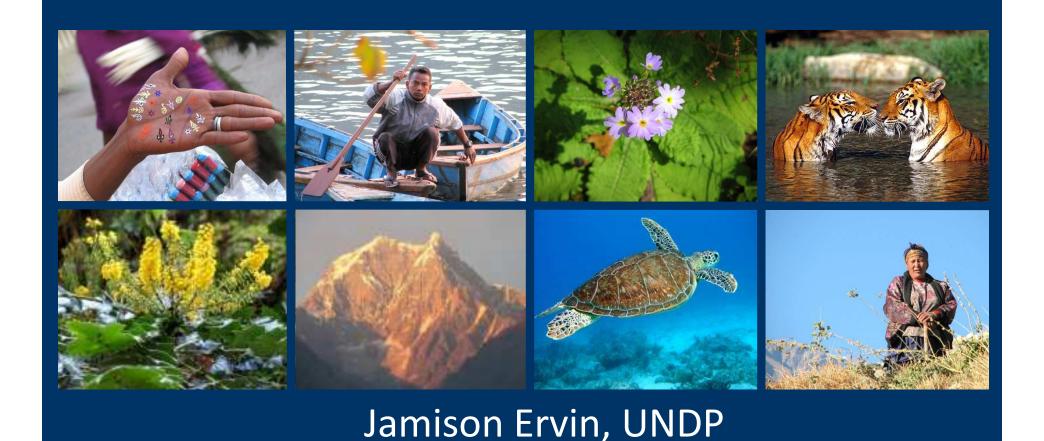
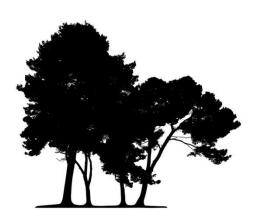
Valuing and mainstreaming biodiversity and protected areas



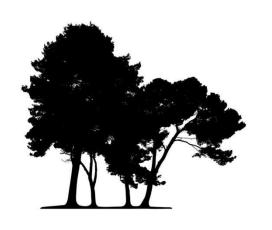


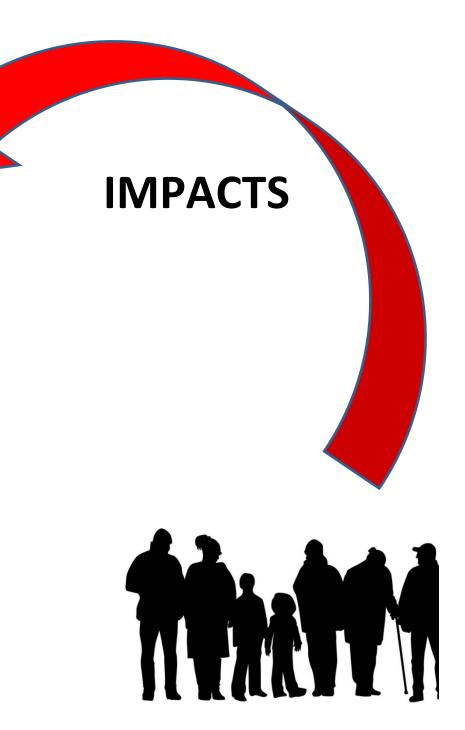
35000 ha of forest store over 1.4 billion gallons of water per day, serving more than 8 million people daily

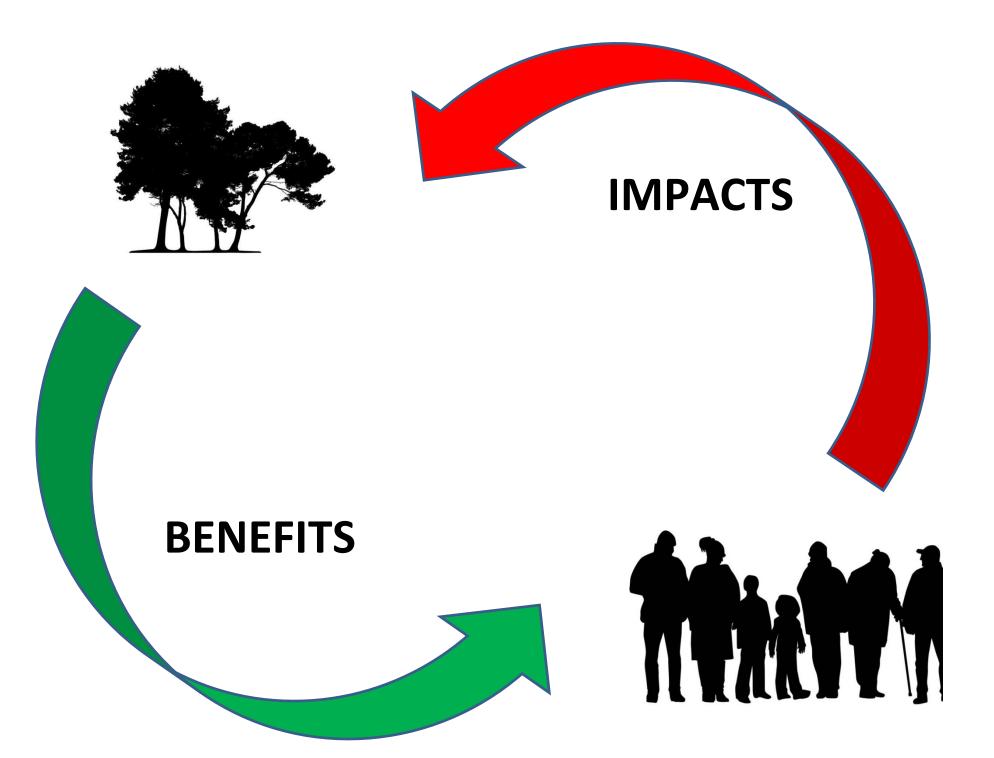
The cost is \$320 million, BUT this investment avoids \$6 billion in water treatment costs (plus \$300 million/year in operating costs)

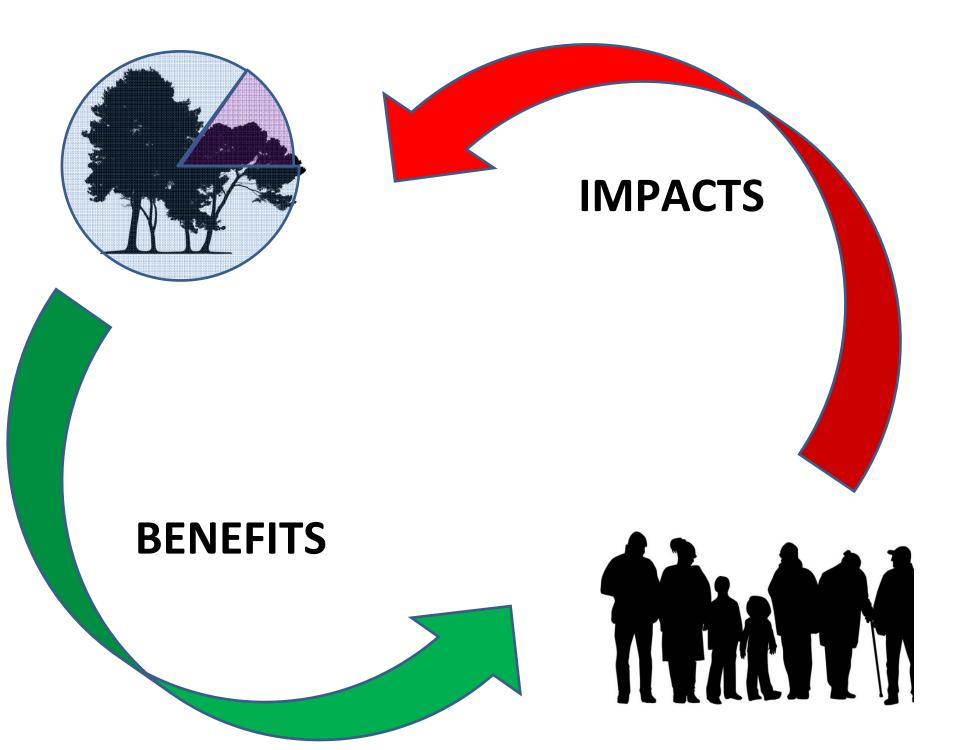


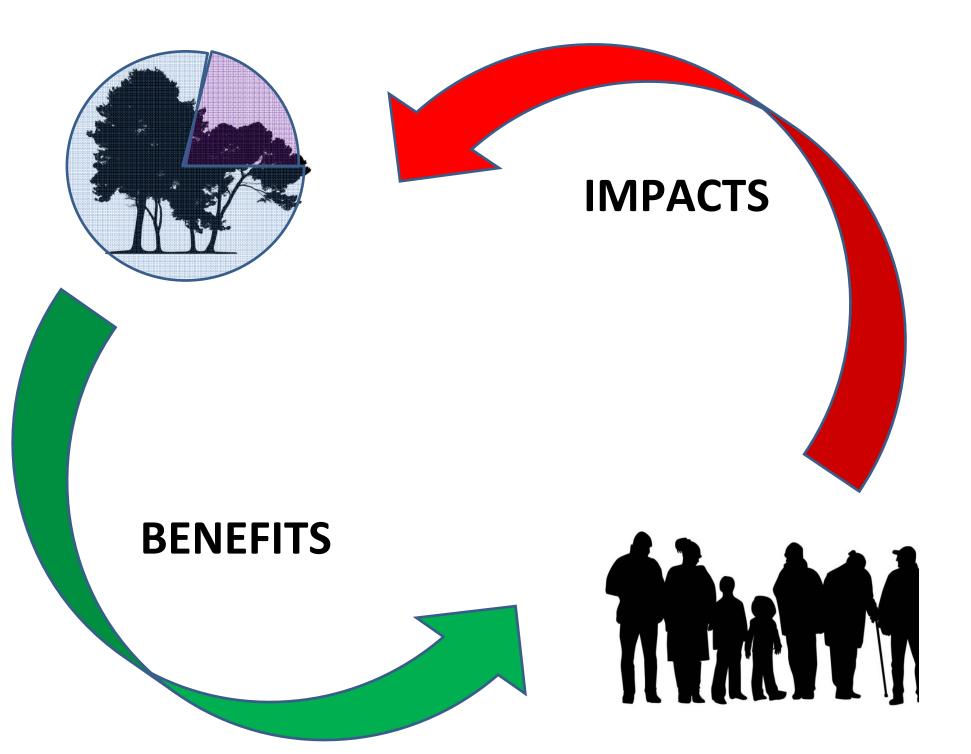


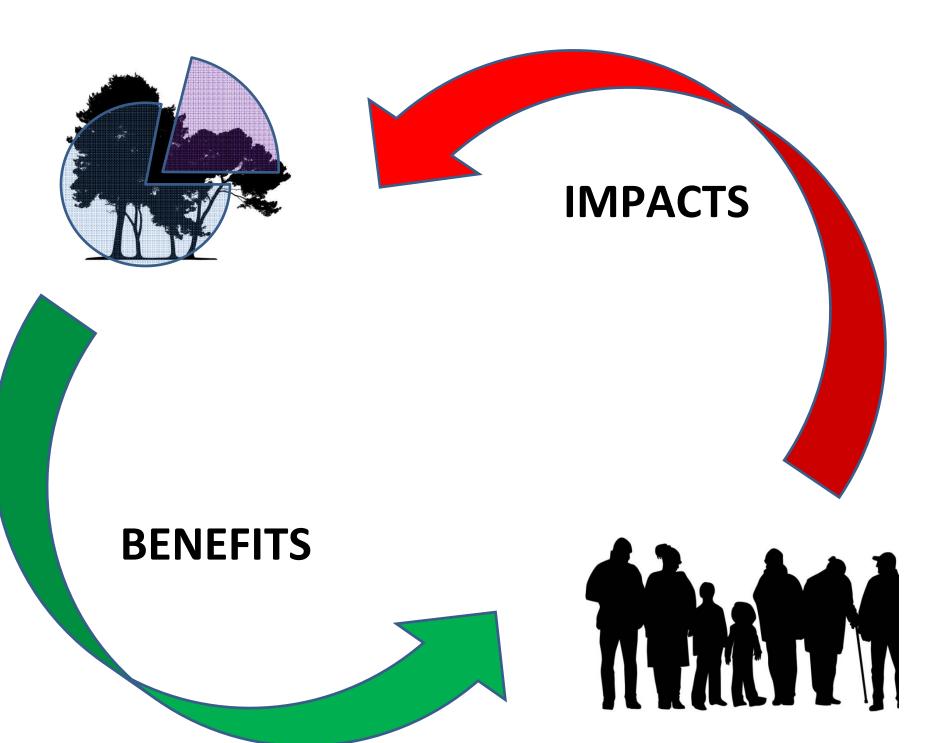


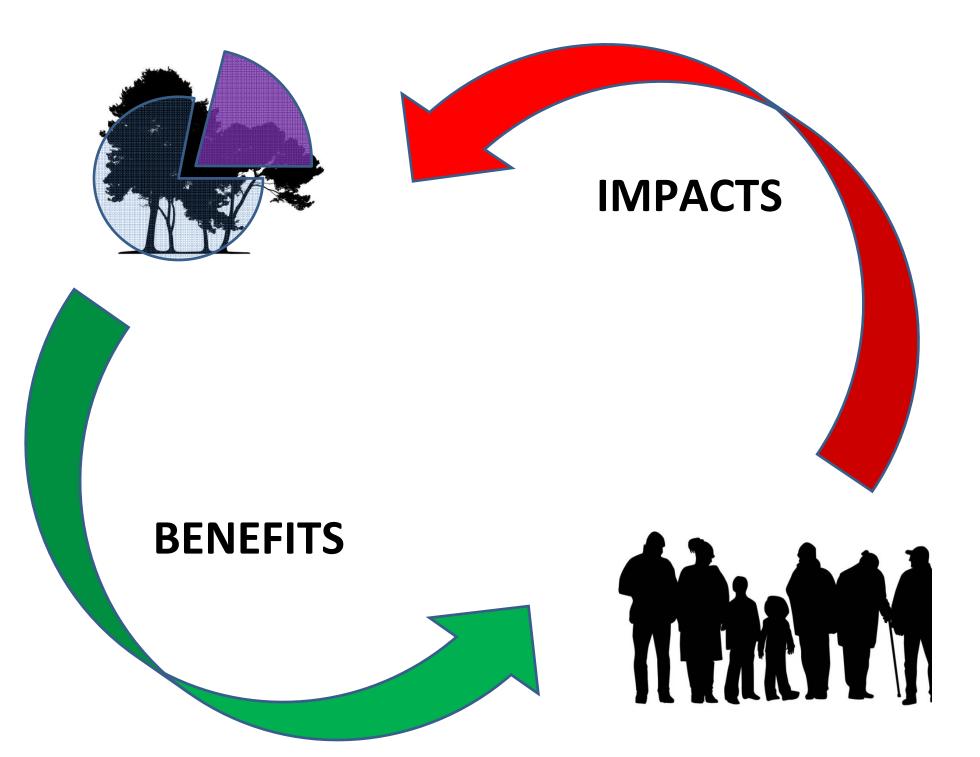


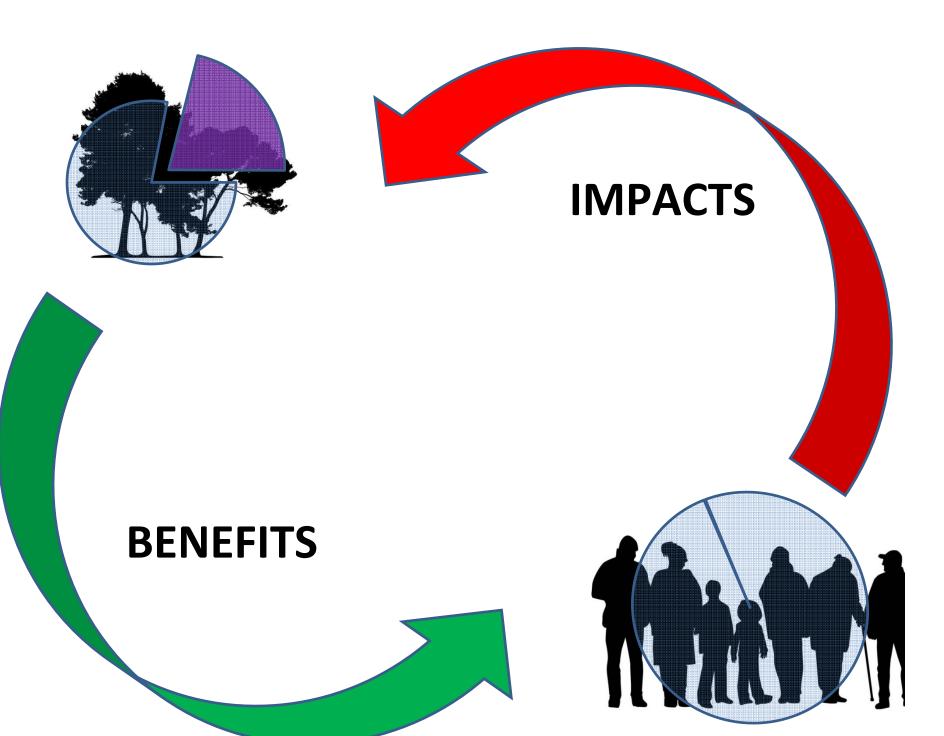


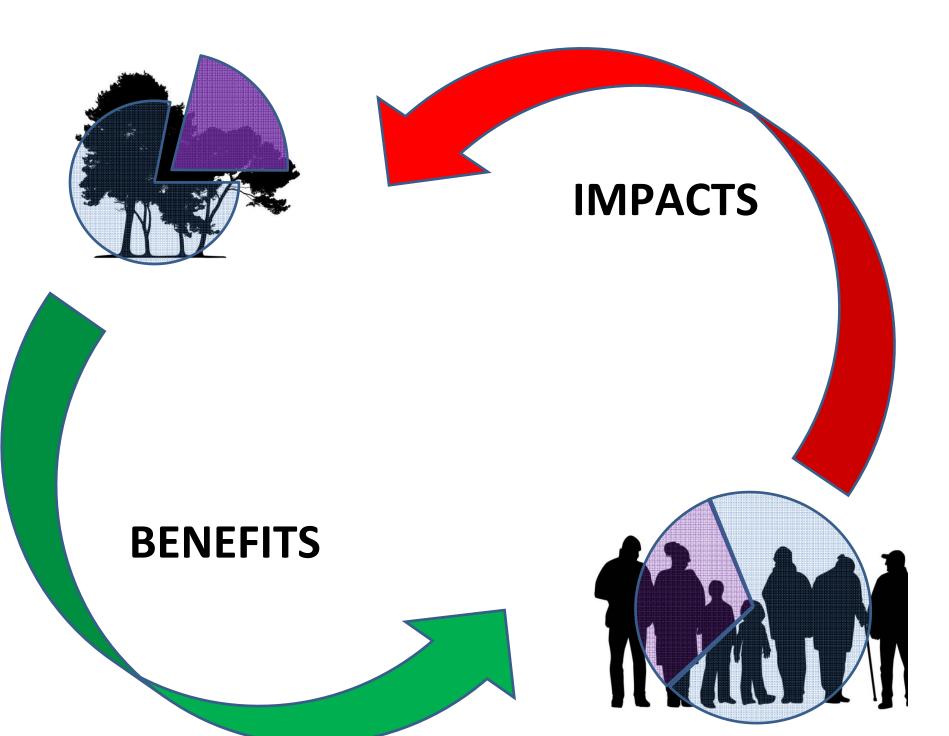


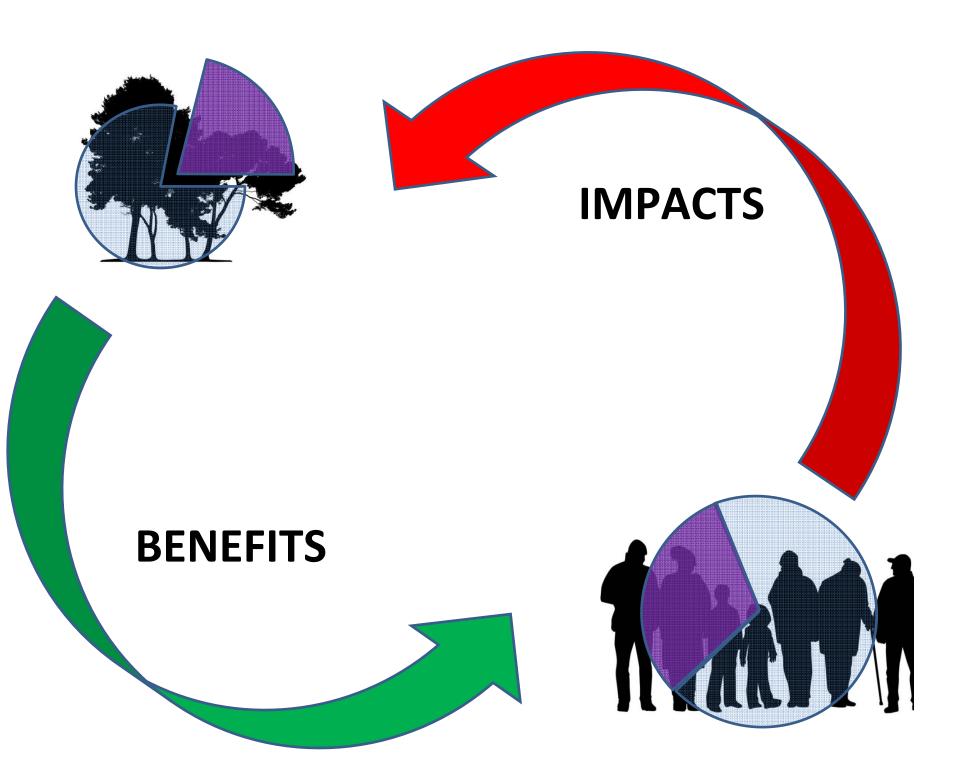


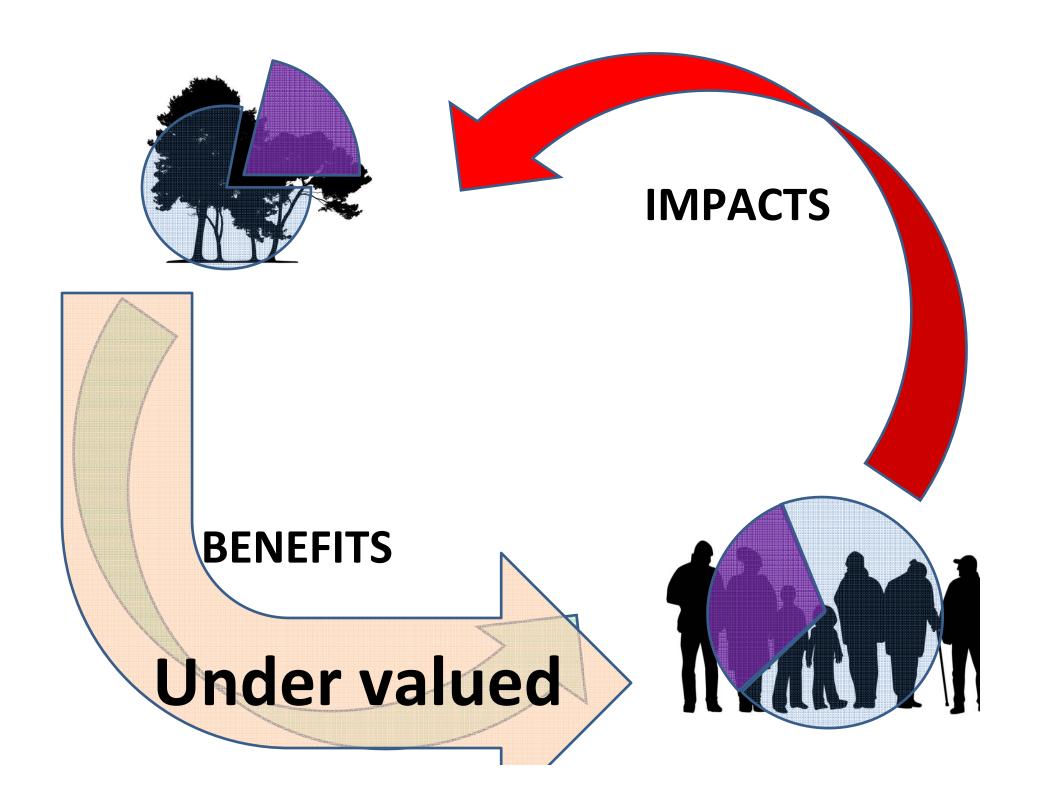


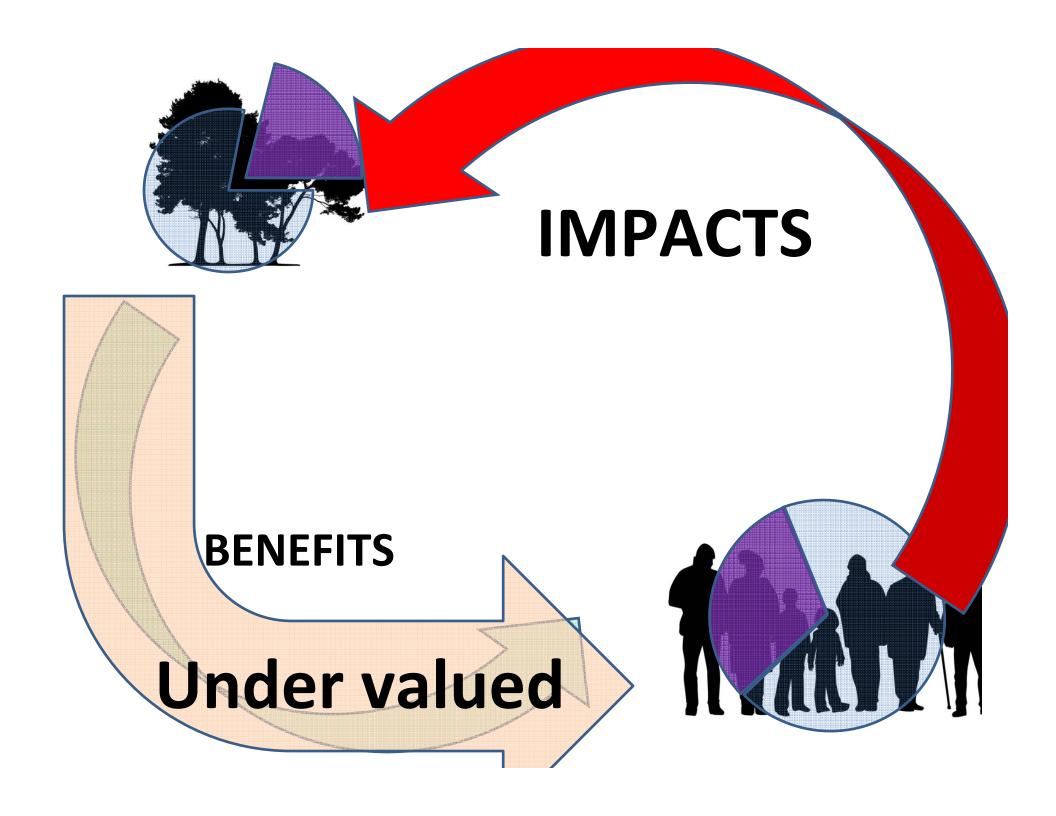


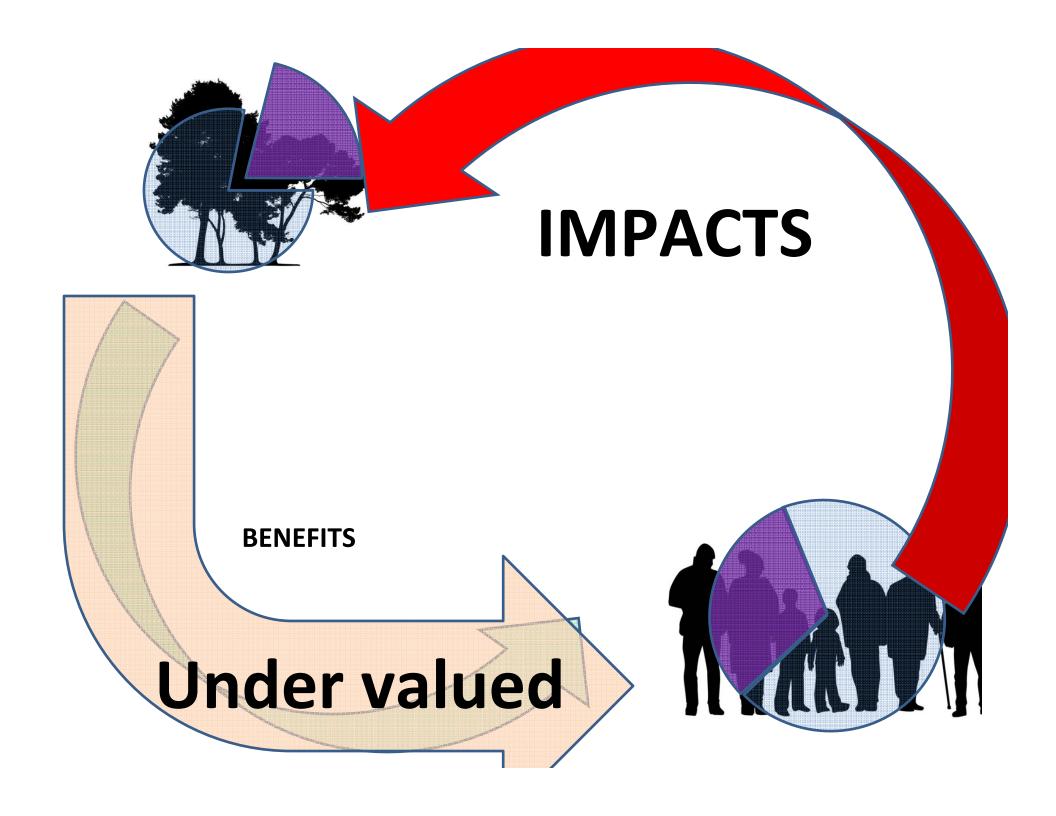


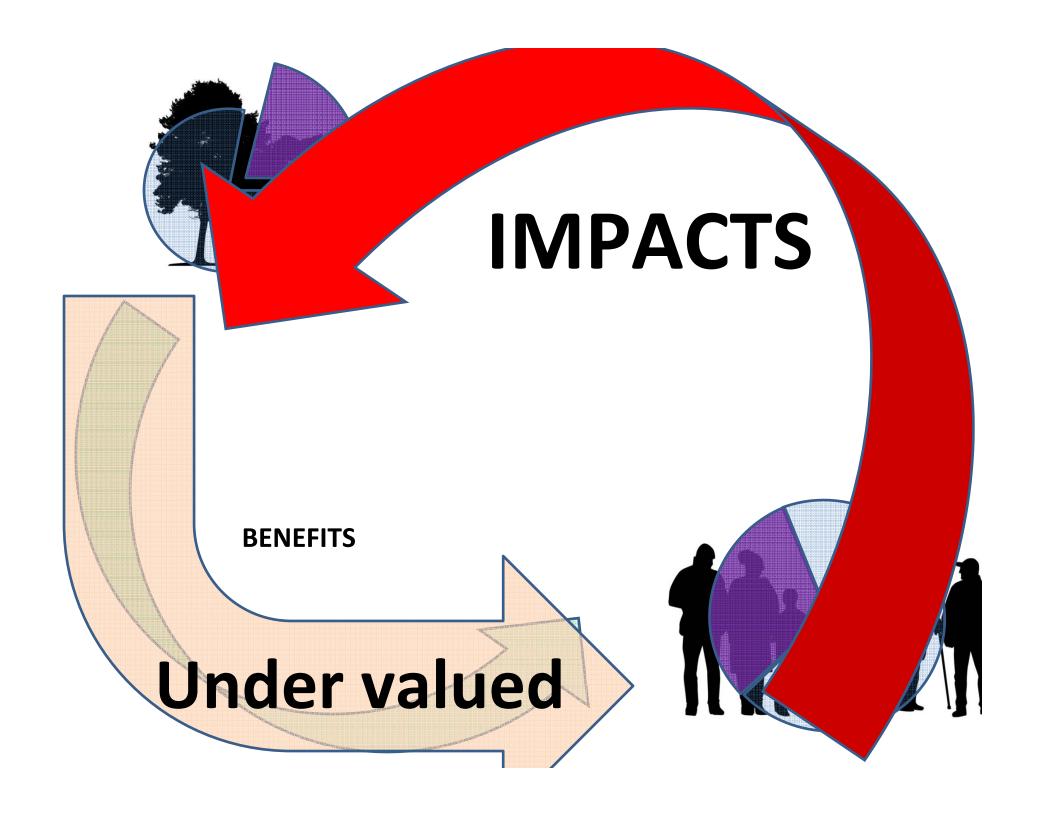


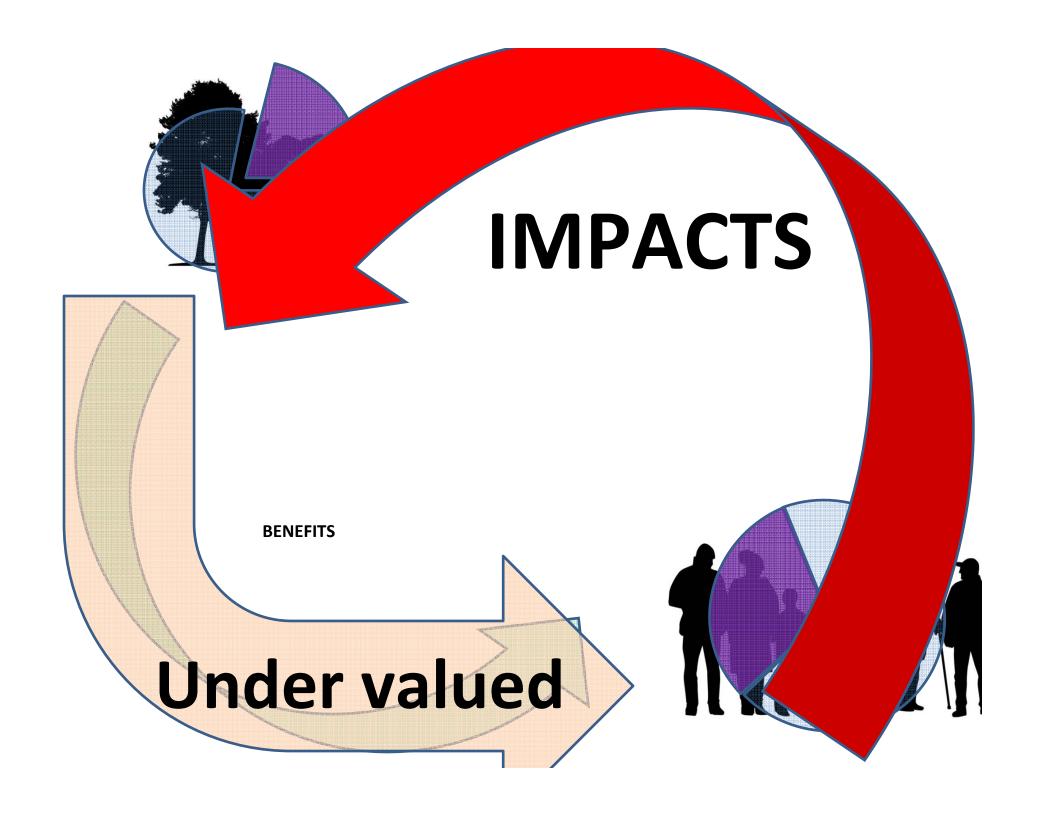


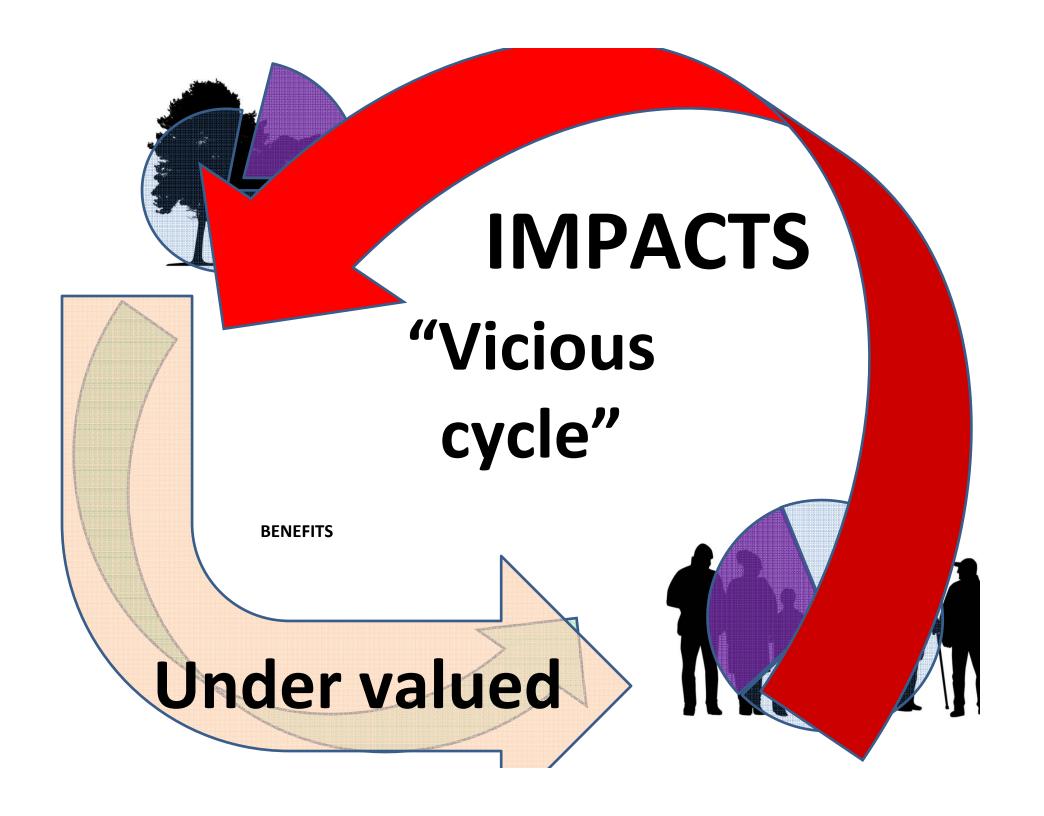


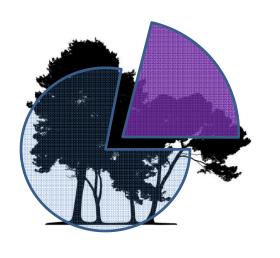








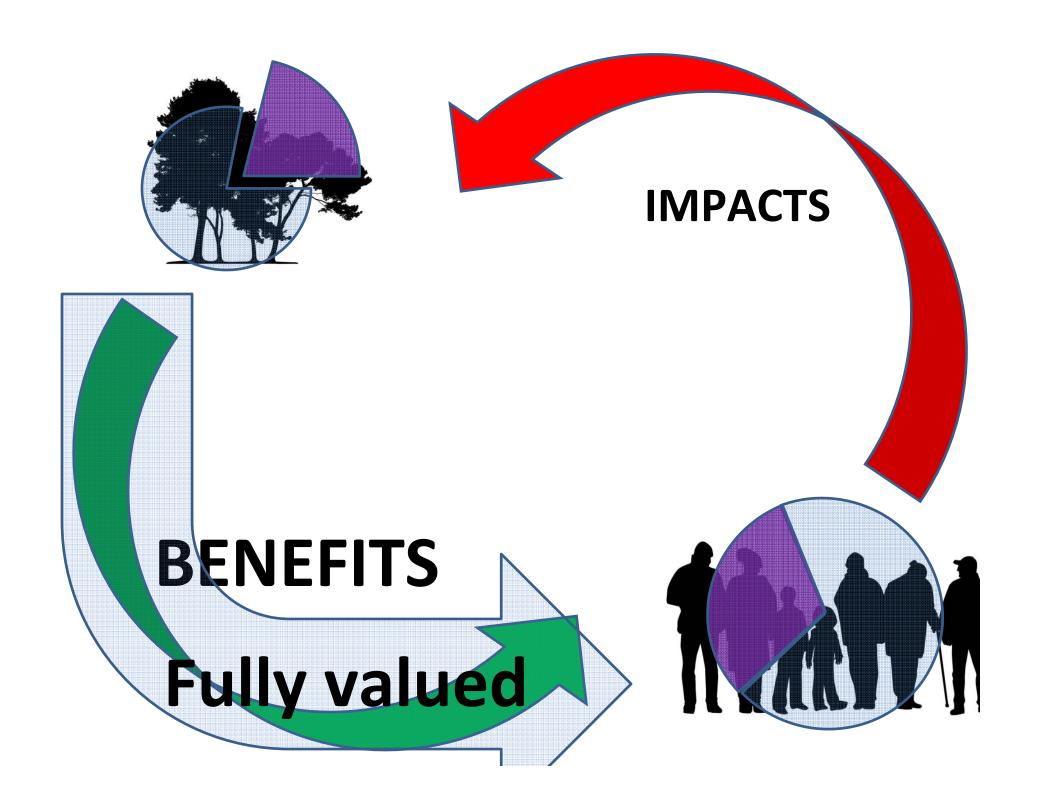


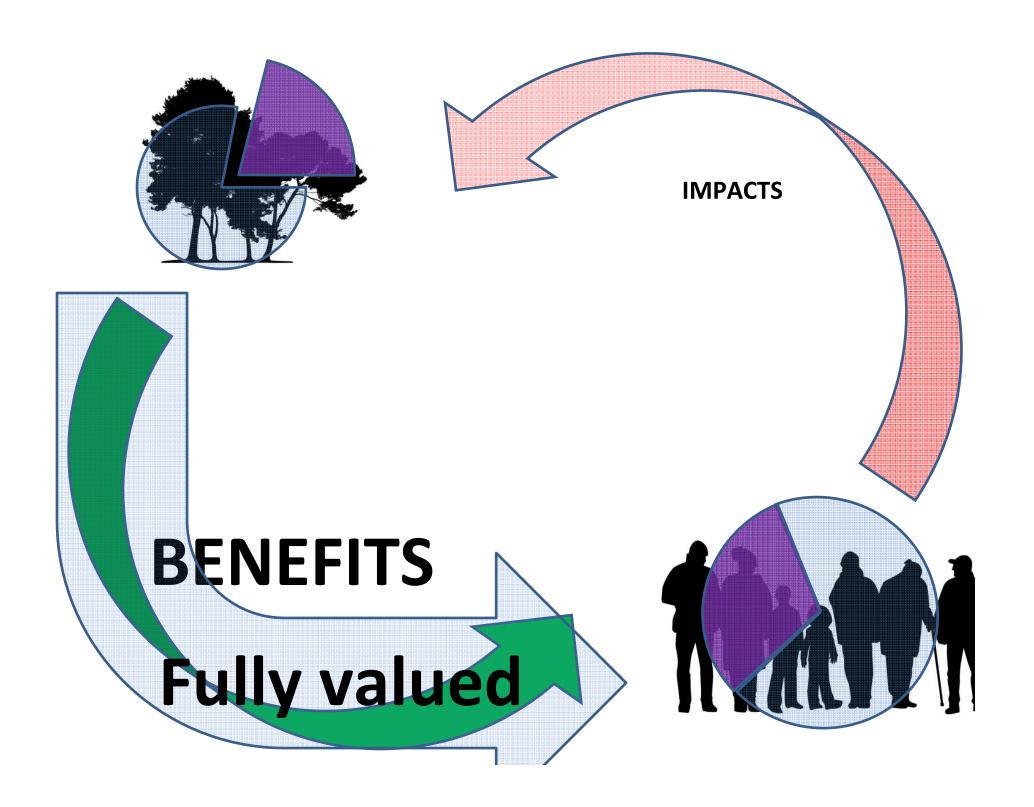


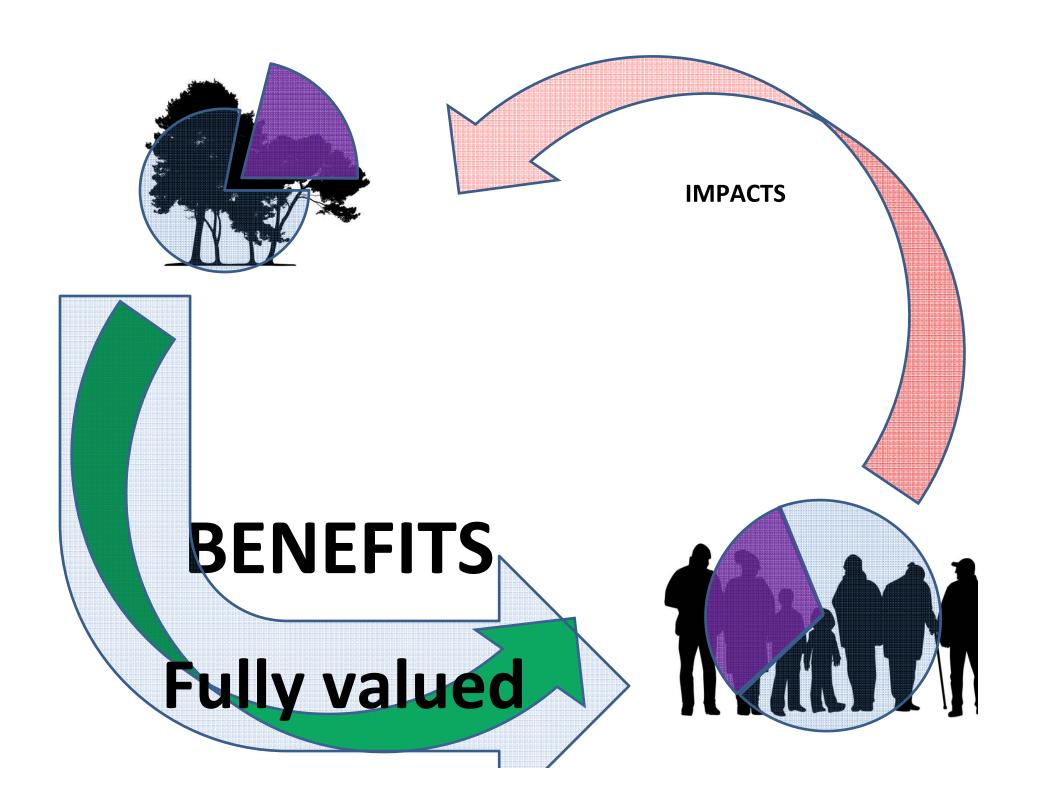
IMPACTS

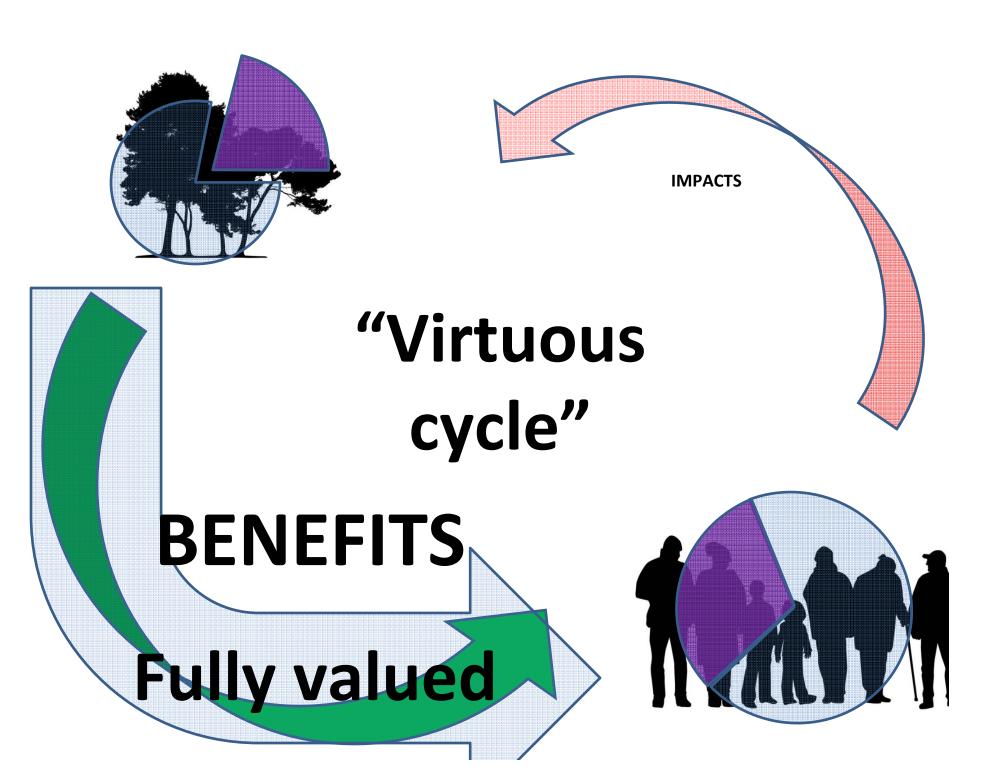
BENEFITS

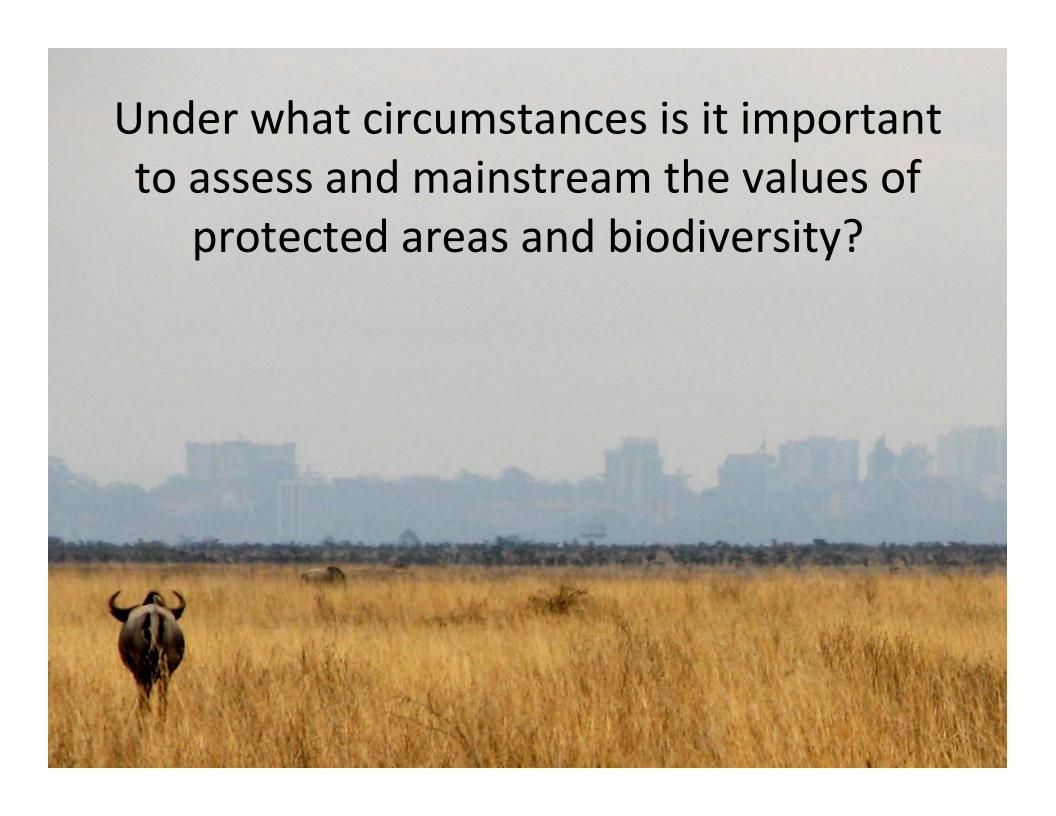














Examples of undervaluation:

- 1. A road is planned through a large protected area
- 2. Headwater forests are being degraded
- 3. Wetlands are being drained
- 4. Mangroves are being cut down
- 5. Rivers are being polluted from agricultural waste
- 6. Poaching is reducing wildlife populations
- 7. There is mining allowed in protected areas

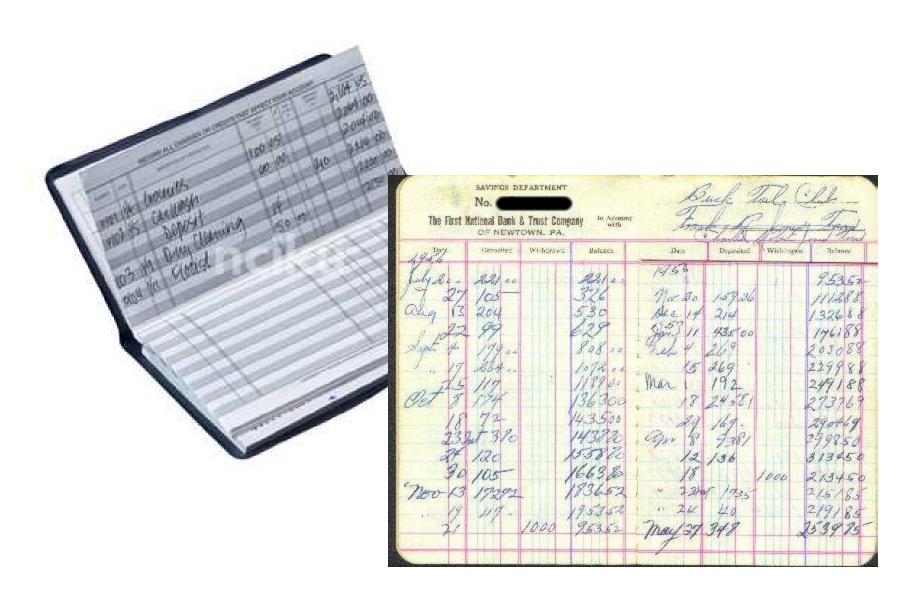


And protected areas are not piñatas...



IS098V263 [RF] @ www.visualphotos.com

Protected areas are a societal investment





Steps in Assessing Protected Area Values

- 1. Clearly define the situation, audience and decision
- 2. Choose which benefits and services are included
- 3. Choose valuation method for each benefit
- 4. Develop measurable indicators
- 5. Analyze the economic and social value of benefits
- 6. Communicate the results to key decision makers















Clearly define situation, audience and decision





Clearly define situation, audience and decision



Problem that valuation will solve: Existing levels of protection (.2%) and existing management are insufficient to sustain saiga populations, upon which major ecosystem services, livelihoods and human wellbeing depend

STEP 2
Choose which benefits, goods and services are included





Choose ecosystem benefits and services that:

- Are associated with key national goals, such as poverty reduction
- Are easy to measure, have clear indicators and available data
- Are easy to communicate to key stakeholder groups
- Have the highest economic values
- Are the most important benefit across an entire ecosystem or protected area system

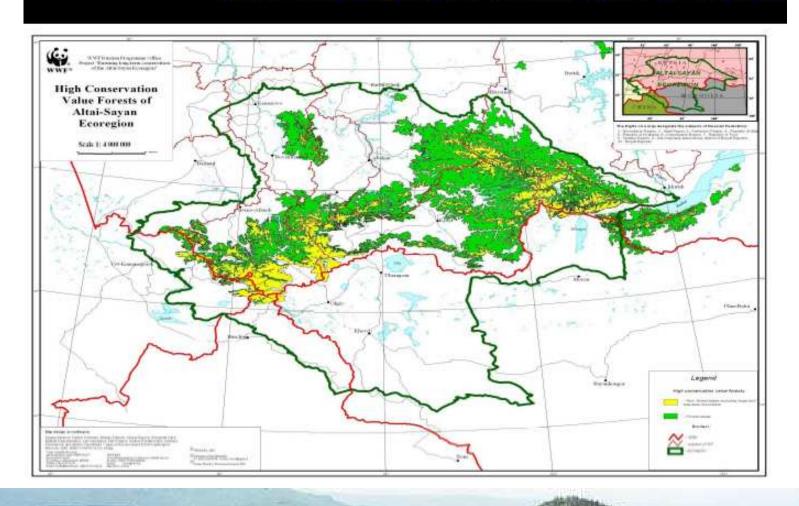
Choose which benefits, goods and services are included



Sustainable livelihoods and subsistence

Choose which benefits, goods and services are included

Carbon storage: 3.21 billion tones of Carbon



Choose a valuation method for each benefit/service

- Market price
- Replacement cost
- Costs avoided
- Net factor income
- Willingness to pay
- Contingent valuation
- Value comparison study



Develop measurable indicators

Ecosystem service	Potential Indicator
Food security	 Average protein intake per person
Health	 # and % of people using medicinal plants
Fisheries	 List and volume of annual catch # of people employed Total \$US added to economy
Disaster mitigation	Hectares of avoided erosion# of people protected from flooding
Water supply	 Volume (cubic meters/second) from PAs Hectares irrigated Energy in megawatts from hydropower

STEP 4 Develop measurable indicators



- Number of families who rely on grazing
- Value of livestock that depends on grassland

Develop and implementation valuation assessment

STEP 5



Develop and implementation valuation assessment

- Develop description of work
- Develop terms of reference
- Develop methodology
- Develop budget for staffing, experts, communication
- Develop timeline
- Conduct assessment



Communicate the results to key decision makers

Simple

Powerful

Actionable

Surprising

Targeted

Iconic

Concrete



Communicate the results to key decision makers



Kazakhstan agreed to a goal of establishing 6 million hectares of protected areas in key Saiga habitat by 2030

TARGET 2: Mainstreaming and integration

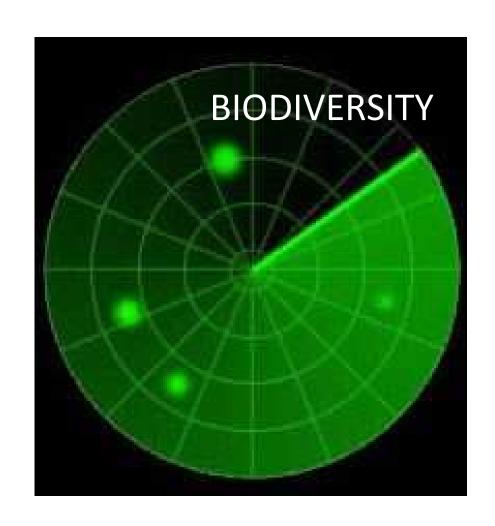
"By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes...."



To place biodiversity into economic decision-making frameworks...



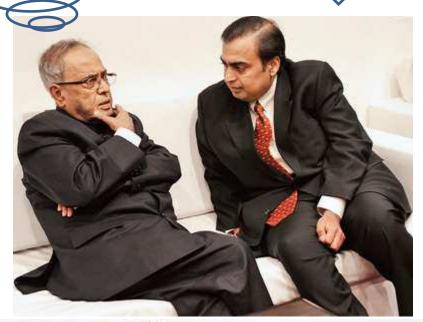
...in other words, to place biodiversity on the radar screen of major decision makers...



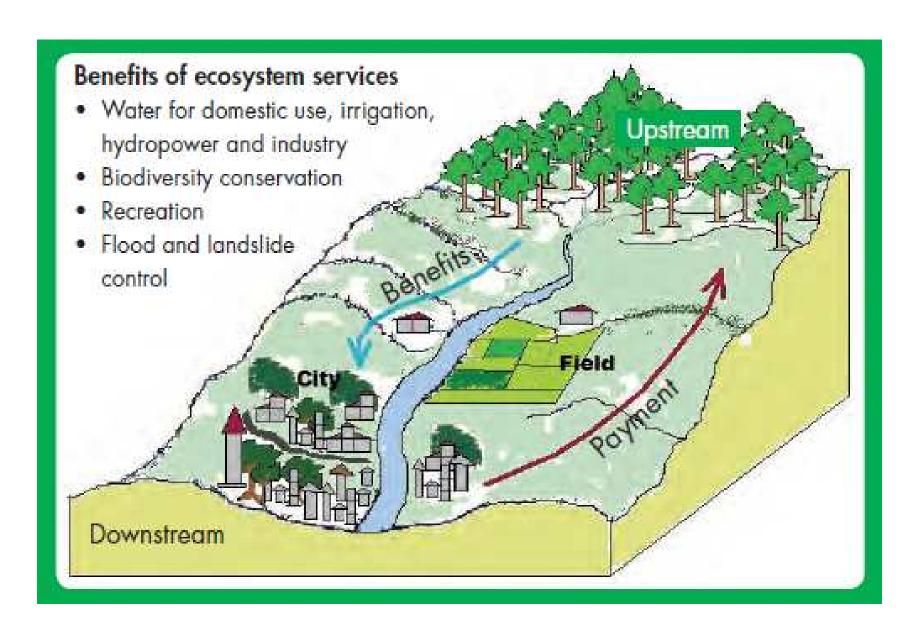


BIODIVERSITY

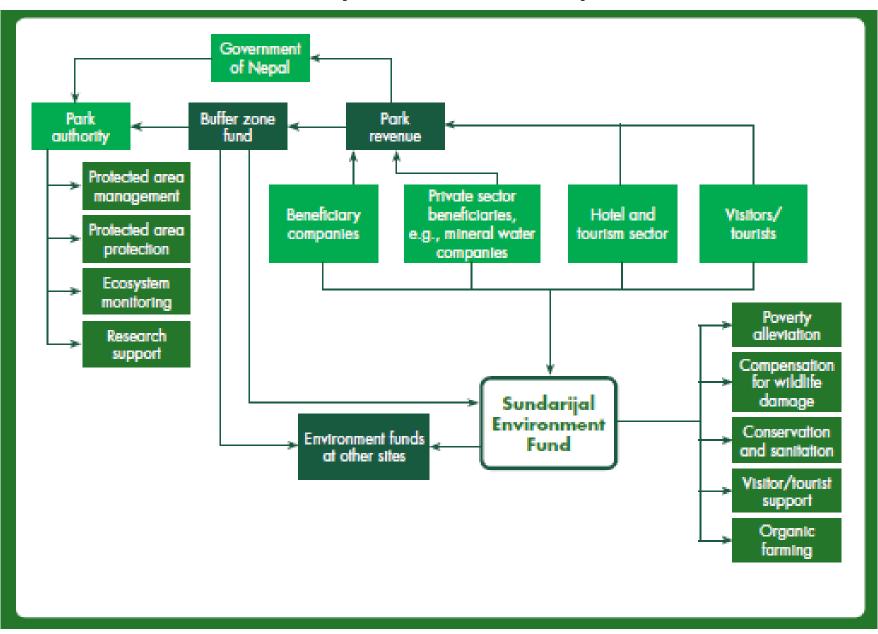
...in order to make better societal decisions.



Example from Nepal



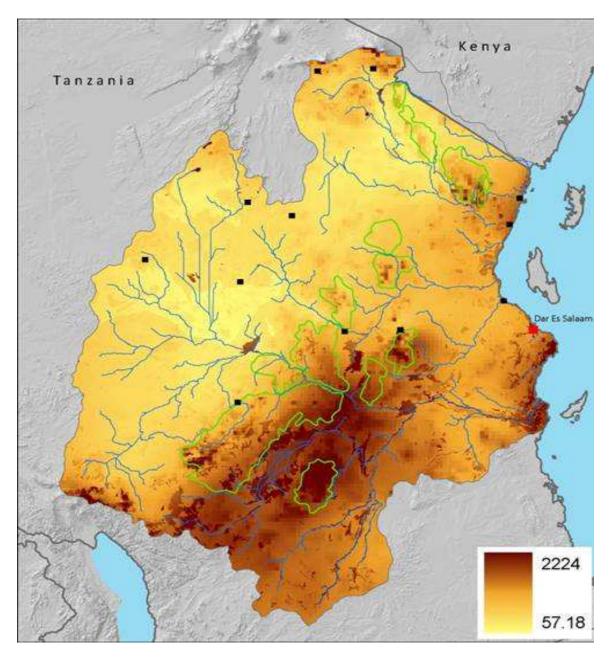
Example from Nepal



TARGET 2: Mainstreaming and integration

"By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes...."





Forests important for water storage in Tanzania are also important for:

- Protected area planning
- Land use planning
- Forestry practices
- Water management
- Social development

Setting National Targets

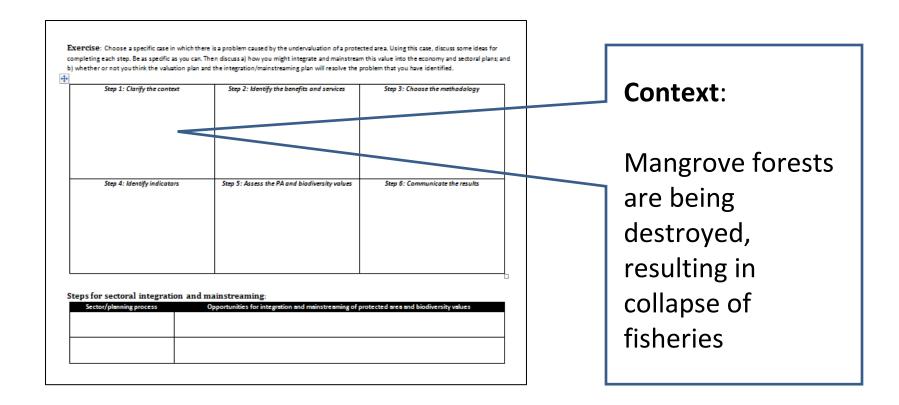
Some possible examples from Tanzania:

- •By 2020, 80% of forests critically important for water storage are fully protected
- •By 2015, the forestry sector manages forests in key areas of the Eastern Arc primarily for the objective of water storage and quality
- •By 2020, 30% of the degraded forests have been restored using payments for ecosystem services (water fees)

Think of a situation in your country where protected area valuation is needed. In small groups, discuss each step:

- 1. Clarify the situation
- 2. Identify the benefits/services
- 3. Choose the method
- 4. Select indicators
- 5. Develop plan and conduct analysis
- 6. Communicate the results

- Based on the example you've chosen, identify 1-2 relevant sectors.
- Identify specific opportunities for mainstreaming and integrating the results of the valuation study
- Then identify a potential national target using that example
- Complete exercise and post both the matrix and your target on the wall



completing each step. Be as specific as you can. T	e is a problem caused by the undervaluation of a protect then discuss a) how you might integrate and mainstream of the integration/mainstreaming plan will resolve the positions. Step 2: Identify the benefits and services	this value into the economy and sectoral plans;	and	Benefits:
Step 4: Identify indicators	Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values	Step 6: Communicate the results		Local fisheries
				Local livelihoods
Steps for sectoral integration and r Sector/planning process	nainstreaming: Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of p	rotected area and biodiversity values		

Step 1: Clarify the context	Step 2: Identify the benefits and services	Step 3: Choose the methodology		Approach:
Step 4: Identify indicators	Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values	Step 6: Communicate the results		Market value
ps for sectoral integration and Sector/planning process	mainstreaming: Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of p	rotected area and biodiversity values	=	

	Then discuss a) how you might integrate and mainstream in dithe integration/mainstreaming plan will resolve the pro-		Indicators:
Step 4: Identify indicators Steps for sectoral integration and the sector/planning process	Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values mainstreaming: Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of pro	Step 6: Communicate the results	•Tons of fish consumed •\$ earned in revenue by community •Protein consumed

completing each step. Be as specific as you can.	re is a problem caused by the undervaluation of a protec Then discuss a) how you might integrate and mainstream nd the integration/mainstreaming plan will resolve the p Step 2: Identify the benefits and services	this value into the economy and sectoral plans; an	d	Plan:
Step 4: Identify indicators	Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values	Step 6: Communicate the results		NBSAP team to oversee study
Steps for sectoral integration and sector/planning process	mainstreaming: Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of p	rotected area and biodiversity values		National consultant to conduct study
				Expert peer review

completing each step. Be as specific as you can. T	is a problem caused by the undervaluation of a protect hen discuss a) how you might integrate and ministream d the integration/mainstreaming plan will resolve the p Step 2: Identify the benefits and services	n this value into the economy and sectoral plans; as	nd .	Communicate:
Step 4: Identify indicators Steps for sectoral integration and r Sector/planning process	Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values nainstreaming: Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of p	Step 6: Communicate the results rotected area and biodiversity values		 Media campaign aimed at coastal communities Targeted meetings with energy sector

Step 1: Clarify the context	Step 2: Identify the benefits and services	Step 3: Choose the methodology
Step 4: Identify indicators	Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values	Step 6: Communicate the results
s for sectoral integration and	mainstreaming:	
Sector/planning process	Opportunities for integration and minimum arming of pr	otected area and biodiversity values

Sector:

Energy

Mainstreaming Opportunity:

Lobby energy sector for sustainable energy alternatives for coastal communities

Step 1: Clarify the context	Step 2: Identify the benefits and services	Step 3: Choose the methodology	
Step 4: Identify indicators	Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values	Step 6: Communicate the results	
sectoral integration and	mainstreaming: Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of pro	etected area and biodiversity values	

By 2020, all remaining mangrove forests (as of 2011) are protected, 30% of degraded mangroves are under restoration, and long-term mechanisms are in place to provide alternative fuel to coastal communities